

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Agitasi pada pediatri paska anestesi umum adalah permasalahan yang banyak terjadi di ruang pulih sadar. insiden berkisar antara 10 -80 %. EA di deskripsikan sebagai suatu stadium disosiatif dimana anak akan sulit ditenangkan, iritabel, tidak kooperatif, menangis, menendang dan berbicara tidak koheren. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan angka kejadian EA dan faktor resiko yang mempengaruhi EA pada pasien pediatri paska anestesi umum.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan 105 sampel pasien pediatri usia 1-12 tahun yang menjalani anesthesia umum untuk tindakan pembedahan dan diagnostik di RSUD Dr Soetomo antara Januari dan Februari 2016. Kejadian EA ditentukan dengan skala PAED. faktor faktor yang dihubungkan dengan EA direkam dalam suatu kuisioner. Data dianalisa dengan SPSS dengan metode regresi logistik. Faktor yang memiliki nilai $p < 0,05$ dinyatakan signifikan.

Hasil : Empat puluh dua (40%) anak mengalami EA. Kecemasan preoperatif ($p=0.006$) dan nyeri ($p=0.035$) secara signifikan berhubungan dengan tingginya kejadian EA.

Kesimpulan : penelitian ini menemukan kecemasan preoperatif dan nyeri sebagai faktor resiko yang signifikan pada terjadinya EA. Untuk meminimalkan kejadian EA, faktor ini harus diperhatikan oleh setiap ahli anestesi.

Kata kunci : Anestesi Umum, Pediatri, *Emergence Agitation*

ABSTRACT

Background : Postanesthetic agitation is common problem in pediatric postanesthetic care unit. An incidence ranging from 10 to 80%. EA has been described as a dissociated state of consciousness in which the child is inconsolable, irritable, uncooperative typically thrashing, crying, moaning or incoherent. This study was done to determine the incidence of emergence agitation and associated risk factors in pediatric patients who underwent general anesthesia.

Method : This descriptive and analytic study was performed on 105 pediatric patient aged 1-12 years that underwent general anesthesia for various elective diagnostic and surgeries at RSU Dr Soetomo between January and February 2016. The presence of emergence agitation was recorded using Pediatric Anesthesia Emergence Delirium (PAED) scale. The factors that linked with Emergence Agitation were recorded in a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS software and logistic regression. p - values less than 0.05 were considered as significant.

Result : Forty two (40%) children had Emergence Agitation. Preoperative anxiety ($p = 0.006$) and Pain ($p=0.035$) were associated with higher rates of post anesthetic emergence agitation. **Conclusion :** This study identified preoperative anxiety and pain as risk factors which are associated with emergence agitation in children. To minimize the incidence of postanesthetic emergence agitation, these risk factors should be considered in the routine care by anesthetist.

Keyword : General anesthesia, pediatric, Emergence Agitation,